WMW TORK HERKLAR THURSDAY, MARGE SI, 1861.

# THE TROUBLES OF THE NATION.

#### INTERESTING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Reiterated Assurances of the Pacific Intentions of the Administration.

The Southern Commissioners Satisfied that Peace will be Preserved.

THE EFFECTS OF THE RIVAL TARIFF LAWS.

The Inland Routes South and the Gulf Ports Closed Against Northern Smugglers.

The Appointments and Confirmations to Office,

ac.,

THE PEACE OF THE COUNTRY TO BE PRE-

Washington, March 20, 1861. There is a perpetual fever of excitement and a world of inquiry as to the policy of the administration tewards the South. A new rumor captures the city every twen-ty-four hours. It would be well, however, that the pubes, sometimes to constrain the administration, but

The concentration of all the available naval force along thern coast is regarded as very significant. The Southern Commissioners, however, have the positive assur-unce from the administration that no movement of troops, or reinforcements of forts in the Confederate States, will be per-

ol for the present. The present status is to remain. be Commissioners do not believe that the governmen they keep their government at Montgomery fully advised, and the commanders of the several forts in the ng for the vessels that recently departed from the North-

action of the border slave States, and of the con-trol which Virginia exerts over them. They have been assured that this veteran State is in the hands of the conservative, Union loving and con-stitutional right exacting men of her citizens. Nething, it is said, will be done to embarrass their my action. The inflammatory and unauthorized deens of the Hales and the Chandlers do not repreif the laws can be executed they shall be; if they cannot, they will not be. They will not be executed to the pro-

Among the foreign Ministers on the floor of the Senate this morning, were those from the Confederate States.

They structed considerable attention.

ssioner Forsyth has left for New York, where he will remain a week or ten days. Himself and colleagues broken. They have assurances from Montgomery that there shall be no collision while they remain in Washingten. Their policy is "masterly inactivity," awaiting the pleasure of the administration.

sident, within the past few days, in favor of a pacific olution of the question. Washington, March 20, 1861.

Much curiosity is manifested respecting the action of the administration relative to affairs in the South, and tion derived from authentic sources warrant the assertion that whatever movements may be in progress they in trary, they are in the direction of peace. It is generall, agreed, however, that the military status of the Gulf forts now held by the federal government will be preserved.

wait leisurely for the action of the government. Great efforts are being made by distinguished gentlemen to effect a peaceful solution of the Southern complications.

The government at Montgomery have no apprehensions of a collision at Fort Pickens. It is said that the accounts published are grees exaggerations of the true condition The Commissioners have inmation that the best of feeling exists between the erate troops, and that no danger of a collision is

MR. CORWIN AND THE IMPORTANCE OF HIS MISSION TO MEXICO. WASHINGTON, March 20, 1861.

I learn from an undoubted source that the administra-tion has determined upon the adoption of a vigorous policy in connection with Mexican affairs, and that Mr. Corwin, if he will accept the mission, will be instructed to repair at once to the city of Mexico, and commence ne gotiations for a treaty which shall guarantee the inde endence of that country. The President believes that ne of the earliest steps which will be taken by the the adjacent Mexican States. It is understood that Col McCullough, the celebrated Texan Ranger, is now in Rich mond purchasing arms for the purpose of organizing a arge mili ary force to march across the Rio Grande. The leaders in the Southern confederacy avow their intention of extending their territorial limits over Mexico, and no time is to be lost in commencing the movement. The ad ministration believe that this filibuster campaign can only be effectually checked by entering into a treaty with England and France to join in the project. If Mr. Corwin essful in his mission, it is believed Col. McCallough will find a more formidable antagonist than his old ds, the Mexicans, and that he will be obliged to measure swords with troops already inured to warfare in the Crimean campaigns.

#### THE CASE OF COVERNOR FLOYD. WASHINGTON, March 20, 1861.

The two indictments against Governor Floyd in the court here have been dismissed as untenable. The first was for conspiring to defraud the government. The District Attorney stated in open court that there was no evidence to sustain the charge, and, with leave of

he Court, entered a nolle prosequi.

The second was for malfeasance in office in issuing acsuing acceptances. The act of 1857 prohibits a prosesation where the party implicated has testified before a committee of Congress touching the matter charged. This has been decided to not a privilege of the witness but a mandate of law, and the case would have come to an abrupt termination on the fact appearing in the trial. On the fact being submitted in ad vance to the Court, by counsel on both sides, the indict ment was ordered to be quashed, as it could not have

# MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1961. THE ISTECT OF THE RIVAL TARIFFS.

The most serious feature of the national difficulty, and which troubles the administration as much as anything else, will be imparted by the difference between the two tarisfe. New York cannot survive the drain upon her traffin. An entra session may be necessary to repeal the obnoxious Northern law.

It is reported from Virginia that John Cochrane's visit there was timely and serviceable. His efforts here evi-dently are in behalf of a policy which shall strengthen the cause of the Union all over the Union.

No one is yet designated for the Supreme Court. The ultra republicans have persuaded Mr. Lincoln to abandon Mr. Orittenden. Intimations are, however, heard, that Virginia is being explored for a sound, conservative, con-

There is a properation now to have Congress pass a law

ports of entry. This will not only remove the difficult of collecting the revenue in vessels, which the Attorn General thinks would be unconstitutional, but would be Maryland and Delaware. There is every reason to be-lieve that arrangements will be made to have the whole of the thirty-feur States of the Union represented in the

next Congress.

A Senator from New England is against making any appointments in the North until the secoding States are pacified, and the Southern appointments are all made. He will be removed to the Insane Asylum to-morrow.

THE STEAM SLOOP-OF-WAR PAWNER. The Engineers of the steam sloop of-war Pawnee have reported her as being weak; that her excessive working, owing to some error in construction, throws the engines out of line to such an extent that it is impossible to keep them in order. The subject has been referred to the offival officers, constructors and engineers, will be ordered very soon to examine the Pawsee. That the result will mation hardly any one doubts.

The resignations of Captain Frazier, of Mississippi, and Lieut. O'Bannon, of South Carolina, both of the army were received to-day.

ATTEM BERGON OF CONGRESS TO BE CALLED

As I telegraphed last night, an extra session of Con-

THE ACTUAL AND PROSPECTIVE APPOINT-MENTS TO OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1861 The administration is showing its hand to the satisfa tion of some of the lucky, and to the general consterna-tion of a numerous crowd of the disappointed. The fact is that for every office there are forty applicants, and, of course, thirty-nine of the forty are of the disappointed

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nomina

Charles F. Adams, Minister to England.

George P. Marsh, Minister to Sardinia.

James Watson Webb, Minister Resident at Constanti

H. S. Sanford, of Connecticut, Minister Resident at Bel-

William S. Thayer, of New York, Consul General to Fgypt. Patrick J. Divine, Consul to Cork.

Green Clay, nephew of Cassius M. Clay, Secretary of

egation to Spain. Francis Queen, Postmaster at Niles, Mishigan. Henry Shomo, Postmaster at Fremont, Ohio.

The Senate also unanimously confirmed the nomination of John D. Dufrees, as Superintendent of the Public Printing. This appointment is popular. He will immediate take possession of and organize the new governmen Printing Bureau.

Among other nominations to-day were the following: Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, Minister to Aus.

Rufus King, of Wisconsin, Minister resident at Rome Thos. J. Dryer, of Oregon, Commissioner to the Ha-

Bradford R. Wood, of New York, Minister Resident at Jas. O. Putnam, of New York, Consul to Havre.

Ex Congressman Freeman H. Morse, of Maine, Consul to J. W. Nye, of New York, Governor of the Territory of

To-day the name of Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, was sent to the Senate as Minister to Austria, vice J. Glancy Jones, recalled, as indicated in my despatch to the HERALD yesterday. THE PROSPECTS OF CARL SCHURZ.

Owing to a difference of opinion between the President Mr. Seward and Carl Schurz, about a point at issue, the nomination of the latter for a first class mission to Portugal was not sent to the Senate to-day, but will go in to-morrow. This appointment of Carl Scherz will be a first class mission, notwithstanding the policy adopted by Mr. Seward, that be would not consent that any European refugee should have a first class mission to Europe.

General Rufus King, of Wisconsin, who made the tour of the West with Mr. Seward last fall, has been appointed ister Resident to Rome. This will prove satisfactory

Mr. H. S. Sanford, of Connecticut, appointed Minister to Belgium, is said to be an anti-republican, and his nemination gives great offence to some of the republicans. He may yet be defeated.

H. Winter Davis, of Maryland, is talked of for the mission to St. Petersburg.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEVADA General Nye, of New York, another personal and becom friend of Mr. Seward, who accompanied him in his Western tour, was to-day nomiated Governor of the Territory of Nevada. While this will afford General Nye a rich opportunity to display his chivalric propensities in scalping every one of the savage Pab-Ute Indians who were so gallantly repulsed by Colonel Lander at the specially contracted for the Governorship of Colorado, he is not inclined to accept the pleasant position in which saying "By your leave, sir." However, Nevada, being so near to the Golden State, and so rich in soil and mineral products, may induce the General to wave the mistake, if it is one, and accept the appointment.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF DACOTAIL.

Mr. Irving, member of the last Congress, from New York, has been nominated Governor of Dacotah Territory.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NERRASKA. David K. Carter, of Ohio, who amounced a change of enough rotes in his delegation from Chase to Lincoln, at Chicago, to decide the election of the latter, was to-day neminated Governor of Nebraska, vice Black, brother o the late Attorney General, removed.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF COLORADO, Wm. Gilpin, of Missouri, is mentioned for the Gover-norship of Colorado Territory, and will probably get it, If General Nye consents to go to Nevada,

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW MEXICO.

The selection of a Governor for New Mexico is a difficult question to settle, and perplexes the administration A man of ability and pluck is required to begin with Besides, the man selected for that posi-tion must have a thorough knowledge of the evident intentions of the "Confederate," or secoded States, and must be a shrewd diplomat to do justice to nistration. It is believed that Mr. Seward will be in favor of some yielding, anti-fighting diplomatist parade ground of South Carolina filibusters than to stand by the government, execute the laws and forbid any attempt to acquire any portion of Mexico, unless it is done ceably and by the federal authorities of the United States. Great indignation is felt at the report late democratic delegate from that Territory in Congress, for Secretary of the Territory, inasmuch as he was the author of the Territorial statute of New Mexico recognizing the existence of slavery. It is also known that some of Mr. Otero's family are South Carolina secessionists, which fact, while it does not reflect particularly against Mr. Otero from his standpoint, is viewed by lead ing republicans as a monstrous proposition, coming from

Mr. Ingersoll, of Kansas, formerly of Mass., is re commended by the New England interests for the position of Secretary of that Territory. Col. Lander, a democrat, is urged by many republicans

THE NEW YORK CITY APPOINTMENTS. A consultation was held this morning by Gov. Seward and the New York Senators upon the subject of the New

THE PIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE PURLYOUS. Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, has declined to accept the post of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury.

Mr. McDowell, of Bilmois, is a candidate for Marshal of

THE BUSINESS ACCOUNTED IN The Massachusetts delegation in Congress have agreed

ents. This dilatory action strikes the ford the Postmaster of Boston, on the 1st of April, an opportunity to collect five hundred dollars in advance for a uarter's box rents. Besides, the administration, while they agreed to give the delegation time for a hearing, did not give them the power to stave off appoint

SECRETARY OF LEGATION TO ENGLAND.

It is understood that Bigelow Lawrence, of Boston, will go as Secretary of Legation to England.

THE BRAZE MISSION.
Col. Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana, will probably be

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, March 19, 1861.

the Evacuation of Port Sumter—Impatience of Republicans at the Delay of Executive Action—The Cause of the Delay—A Perplexing Dilemma—Dangers of Procrastination,

It is now over a week since the country was electrified It is now over a week since the country was electriced, by the announcement in the Himalin of the intention of the new administration to abundon Fort Sumter. When that humbling piece of intelligence first flashed over the land, a shock of indignant surprise was experienced throughout the republican North. Angry excitement and wrathful disappointment became manifest on all sides, and a sweeping storm of opposition appeared imminent. But a second sober thought prevailed in the end. Facts and figures benumbed the stinging sense. wounded pride and deep humiliation. Gradually, though reluctantly, the rank and file of the republicans grew reconciled to the idea of giving away for the nonce, from nexorable necessity to treason and rebellion. To be sure, to withdraw Major Anderson was to them like re ing the ardent hopes and recalling the fervent prayers of many months. Yet the dose of mortification, compounded for them by Mr. Lincoln's predecessor, had to be swallowed, however large and bitter, and hence they set about preparing their minds for the emergency. But, although the majority of Northern republicans are evidently ready for the consummation of what

they have learned to consider inevitable—although they are ready to vouchsafe, if not their active approbation, at least their passive tolerance, of the most unpopular and yet necessitous step the govern-ment of their election could possibly take—they loathe to be kept on the rack of suspense. They intend to abide by the action of the new administration in the premises, but they desire it to act with promptness. They want to be rid of this demoralizing incubus at the earliest possi-ble moment. They years to be relieved of the taunts, jeers and ridicule the sorry evaporation of their promises and pledges, boasts and threats, in regard to Fort Sumter have beaped upon them. They know that the only plansible argument in justification of its abandonment by order of the republican Executive was its "inexorable and immediate necessity," and that it was losing force by every nour of delay. They feel that boldness of resolution as energy of execution are essentially indispensable qualities with those in power at the present juncture of public affairs, and hence they chase under the indecision and procratination that appear to characterize the first attempt of the new regime at the practical construction of the inaugural phrase "to poseuss, hold and occupy the federal exercity." the inaugural phrase "to possess, hold and occupy the federal property."

Diurnally for the last ten days the Cabinet has had pro-

Diurnally for the last ten days the Cabinet has had pro-tracted meetings. At every session, it is known the question of what was to be done with Fort Suntor and the other posts in the seceeded States still occupied by the rederal troops unfailingly came up, and was the sub-ject of long and animated discussion. The counsels of such experts as Gen. Scott, Col. Totten, Prof. Bache, and other military and scientific eminences, were seught and obtained upon the weighty matter at issue. But although not only the President, but also every member of his ministerial council, yielded their political objections at an early moment, before the conclusive deamonstra-tions by those authorities of the impracticability of reinforcement, except at a fourful sacritice of his and property, recognized the inevitability of an abandonment and determined then to submit to it, they concluded not to act upon the resolution.

instructed General Beauregard not to allow the peaceful withdrawal of the garrison of Fort Sunter,
without first obtaining by express stipulation security not only against all ruses, but also for the
delivery of the post and all its appurtenances
in an intact condition. This intention of the real chiefs
to dictate terms to the legitimate government may be
beld; but, unfortunately, they seem to have the power to
realize it. Their command of all the inlets to Charleston
harbor itself is so absolute that neither the safe approach
of any federal vessel nor the safe embarkation of the garrision would be practicable without their consent. What,
then, can the federal Executive do in case they shall
presume, in their consciousness of the impracticability of
a reinforcement and the impending reduction of the cocupants of the post to the starvation point, to allow the
evacuation upon the above conditions only? Nothing but
either to bind itself by advance stipulations not to attempt a stealthy reinforcement while pretending to be
about evacuating, not to spike the guns, and not
to burn or blow up the fort, or surrender at discretion. As both horns of this dilemma imply an
indirect recognition of, as well as a most humbling submission to, the revolutionary authorities,
both the President and the Cabinet louthe to touch either,
and their reductance in this respect has contributed as
much as any other cause to their manifest hesitation to
act definitely relative to the evacuation.

Whatever the ultimate solution of this difficulty may
be, it is certain that the administration has nothing to
gain by delay. The entire nation considers the question
of the Southern forts the most important issue before it,
and the sooner they decide it, either one way or the
other, the better for itself and all its friends. Symptoms
of a reaction in public opinion as to the absolute nocessity of the abandonment of Fort Sumter are aiready andible in the form of loud growls of many of the republican leaders now here. They ask i

# UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, March 20, 1861. Mr. Hais, (rep.) of N. H., offered a resolution, which ies over, that the Senate will adjourn on Saturday next,

at one o'clock P. M., without day.

MR. DCUGLAS' RESOLUTION. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Douglas, calling for infermation relative to the forts, arsenals, navy yards and other public property in the seceded States.

Mr. BAYARD, (opp.) of Del., said that he had at all times endeavored so to guard his course that no word from his lips should have a tendency to increase and foster alienation and separation between the different portions of the confederacy. The issue which he had long anticipated had now culminated in the withdrawal o seven States from the Union. He conceived reunion to be impracticable, and there remained but one of two courses to pursue, namely—war with a view to subjection, or the acknowledgment of their independence as separate nationality. He then indicated a proposition he ntended to offer, which in substance sets forth that Seven States, by the action of the people thereof, under a claim of right, have withdrawn from the federal Union, and ordamed by the same authority a separate government, styled the government of the Confederate States. Whether the right claimed by these States to among the reserved rights of the States or revolutionary in its character, the fact of a new, separate government is indisputable. The enforcement of the laws has become impracticable. War cannot restore these States to the Union. The proposition concludes with a resolution that the Freident, by and with the sivise of the Senate, be vested with full power and authority to accept the declaration of the second States, that they constitute an alien people, and that he conclude with them a treaty acknowledging their independence as a separate nation. Otherwise the other alternative will occur, divil war, which should be thus avoided. Mr. Bayard made remarks regarding the rolations between the States and the federal government, in the course of which he said that secession is not among the reserved right of the States. It was revolution by cramined communities and by the authority of the people of the States, in when the save reignty rests. Its effect is the same whether revolutionary or legal, namely—the suspension, so far as they are chosened, of the operation of the laws of the federal government. It is in the old sense, reballion, but not so in the modern sense. What is nervolution, but not so in the modern sense. What is ne revolutional in that for med government in which accepting it rested in the great body of society and the people at large, and administered by them through representatives modeling effice during filter pleasure. For alors and administrated to them through representative modeling effice during for during good behavior. The will of the majority of studies good behavior. The will of the majority of studies good behavior. The will of the majority of studies good behavior. The will of the majority of studies and free governments. The su Seven States, by the action of the people thereof, under a claim of right, have withdrawn from the federal Union

tion, but at the same time it is a revolution inaugurated by the people themselves collectively.
Insurrection and violence in a State may be put down by
law, but you cannot meet the act of the collective people
except by war or peaceful negotiations. When a State
withdraws itself from the Union, the unavoidable result
is, the federal magistracy is gone, there being no federal
officers there to carry it into effect. It is the result of
revolution, but at the same time it is the act of an independent community in their collective capacity. It is
like a treaty broken by one party without just cause of
war. The federal government remains as to the other
States just as before. The act of the withdrawal of the several States abrogates the coercien of the people by the magistracy. The altered
condition of affairs is with the consent of the governed,
though revolutionary. It was not designed by the
framers of the constitution to substitute the military for
the civil power. When revolution comes it cannot be
without the law of treason. Allegiance is due to the
State as well as to the federal government, and the law
of dephicile must necessarily govern in the case when a
State as well as to the federal government.

The Senate then went into executive session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

#### IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

OUR GALVESTON CORRESPONDENCE.
GALVESTON, March 12, 1861. The Governor and the People at Loggerhaule—A Desire to Depose Houston or Render Him Politically Powerless—

soial Position of the Country, de., de. The Convention of this State reassembled on the 2d inst., and have come into collision with Governor Houston, who assumes that that body exhausted its functions on passing the secession ordinance and submitting it to the people. This action of the Governor has tended to irritate and embitter in a high degree the great majority of the citizens, who voted for secession very nearly in the proportion of three to one, and should he persist in the course he has adopted, the result will be a revolution in our State government as complete as has been that in

It is now stated that Houston op n'y labors to prevent Texas from joining the Confederate States, and wishes the State to remain an independent republic. In this he is in direct opposition to the irresistible current of popular opinion, as he was in his course on the secession question. Fifteen years of political union with the United States has added largely to the then existing popular majority against independent existence. A flood of immigration has poured in here from the other slave States, and these

has added largely to the then existing popular majority against independent existence. A flood of immigration has poured in here from the other slave Stites, and these new comers all cling to the memories of their old homes, and will not contempiate a political severance from them. It is bolieved that a large majority of the State Couvention are desirous of a reasonable pretext for deposing Houston, and should one present itself they will seize upon it at once. The belief now is that that absolute and irresponsible body will not adjourn until they have readered the Governor utterly powerless to oppose the union of Texas with the Confederate States, and a majority of the Legislature, which meets on the 18th instant, will probably act with them.

The condition of the people is better than it has been for years. A succession of short crops renders it difficult for many of them to pay their debts, and the political complications and a favorable reason for aking delay. Trade is almost stagmant, and the country being bare of goods, crops and money, economy and a general forbearance with each other prevail in the community. In addition to this a favorable winter and abundant rains give, in all sections of the State, hopes of bitter crops than have been made for years. All those causes combine to make the revolution popular, and should political events not bring on a state of civil war, the condition of the people at the end of the present year will be better than it has been for many years back, and their forced economy will enable them to pay a large portion of their debts. Such are the popular influences that prevail to day. In the minds of reflecting men other ideas operate. Researed for the lois of the Union founded by our fathers is based on something deeper than reverence for the past or alove for the lois of the Union founded by our fathers is spatial and an adaptability to all communities and latitudes. The scheme of local government by States, in accordance with the necessities of soil, cliquet and races, and

So, too, with the Southern confederacy. If it insists that African slavery shall exist in every State admitted to its political union, it adopts a law which must finit its own growth. And even more than this. It founds its existence on a principle at war with some of the higuest natural laws that must govern communities on this continent. The climate of the Mississippi Valley will not permit profitable negro labor in some parts or save white labor in others. This is also the case with the varied altitude and climate of the country below the thirtieth parallel of latitude. On the high pluteau running through its centre down to the city of Mexico, the African race cannot exist and labor profitably; while in the hot countries that line the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean the fever gifted brain of the white man cannot be exposed to open labor in the field. Thus the new ideas which prevail in the North and in the South accept an inferior primary idea to that which underlies the old Union, and restrict their prosperity and greatness. More than that, a conflict of interests is established which may never be quelled. The people of the northern portion of the Missispipi Valley, and the communities which will eventually exist on the high central plateau of the continent, must have access to the ocean. All these requirements are met in the old scheme; but neither the new scheme of the North nor of the South is adequate to meet them.

NEW ORIZANS, March 19, 1861. The latest advices from Texas state that no fears an entertained of a collision between the Houstonites and

Further advices from Pensacola represent that matters

here are still in matu quo.

Hon. Wm. L. Vencey, Commissioner to Europe from the government of the Confederate States, has arrived in this city.

THE LATEST TEXAS NEWS.

# New ORDERSS, March 20, 1861. Indianola advices of the 16th have been received. It

was stated that Lieutenant Williams had resigned. Colonel Bonneville, of the Third infantry, late in command at Fort Clark, had arrived there en route to St. Louis Two companies had arrived from San Antonio, and were awaiting transportation, while others were expected Licutenant Washington, U. S. A., remains to act as Quarster and Commissary until the federal troops have NEW ORIEANS, March 20, 1861.

Governor Houston and the Secretary of State refused to appear on the 16th before the Convention at Austin The other State officers took the oath.

Lieut. Governor Clark was to assume the Governor It was not known what Governor Houston would do. The Convention was rapidly maturing a defensive force

for the frontier. Indians in large numbers were on the Western frontier.

The Convention had passed an ordinance continuing in the State government the officers who took the oath. ENFORCEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN TARIFF

LAWS.

CHARLESTON, March 20, 1861. Measures have been taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Memminger, to prevent the introduction o At all railway connections between the Confederate

and border States officers have been stationed to enforce the decrees and tariff regulations of the Con-The same pressutions have been taken to prevent enuggling on the coast line.

FOREIGN GOODS FREE OF DUTY ARRIVING AT ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Mo., March 20, 1861. Foreign goods are beginning to arrive at this port, free f duty, via New Orleans.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Forts Taylor and Jefferson, was overfue.

New ORIGANS, March 20, 1860. Naval Intelligence. West report no war vessels there A letter bug for the United States squadren in the East ledies will be made up at the Naval Lyceum, Stepsklyn, The city was quiet, and the people were calmly awaiting the denoughtent of events. The steamer from New York with the armsmoote

Lousville, Ky., March 19, 1801.
Advices received from Arkaneas say that the secessio ordinance has been defeated by the following vote:— 

The people of this place are firing a salute of thirty-nine guns, from a cannon dug up on the battle field of Trenton to the honor of the thirty-nine members of the Convention who voted down the ordinance of immediate seces-NASSIVILLE, March 20, 1881.

Great excitement has prevailed at Little Rock, Ark., following the rejection of the secession ordinance. A compromise has been made that the people should vote on the first kienday in August next for co-operation or

Delegates are to be sent to the Border State Convention and report in the reassembling of the Convention on the third Monday in Adgust. Fort Smith, Ark., March 20, 1861.

Thirty-nine gurs were fired in this city last night in honor of the vote in the Convention against secession. There is great rejoicing among the Union men.

#### IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New ORIZANS, March 20, 1861.

A despatch received to-day from Montgomery aunounces that arrangements have been made with the Commissioners of the Confederated States at Washington fortifications before opening negotiations.

Mr. Miles, of the Louisiana Convention, to day oppose

of making an army of lifetime office holders, and allow ing Cabinet officers to appear on the floor of Congress; also that no duties should be laid on exports, except in case of war or invasion.

#### THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, March 20, 1861. In the Convention to-day Mr. Holcombe, of Albemarle county, delivered an eloquent speech in favor of the withdrawal of Virginia from the Union.

The resolutions relative to taxation were taken up.

Mr. Hammond made a speech. Pending a motion to table the resolutions the Conver

the Committee on Federal Relations, embodying the Fronklin substitute entire.

## THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

Augusta, March 20, 1861.

Nothing of interest has transpired in the Georgia Convention, which body will probably adjourn in a day or Speculations are indulged that the Montgomery Con

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

gress will soon reassemble

Sr. Louis, March 19, 1861.

Major Wright concluded his speech in the Convention this morning, after which the first and second resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee on Federa Relations were passed; the first with but one dissenting voice, and the second unanimously.

Mr. Hough moved to amend the second resolution, as

That, wishing to restore peace to our country, we desire the federal government to withdraw the troops from the fortenew occupied by them in the second States. The amendment was laid on the table.

And that, in the event of a refusal by the Northern States to agree to such an adjustment of the alexery question, and our sister border slave states shall decide to change their re-lations with the general government, Missouri will not head tate to take her stand in favor of her Southern brethren.

This was lost by ayes 22, noes 68. Three other amendments to the third resolution wer ther laid on the table and ordered to be printed. They will come up after the resolutions are passed upon. A special despatch to the Democrat, from Little Rock,

#### Ark., says that the secession ordinance was voted down THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW ORIEANS, March 19, 1861. The Louisiana State Convention took up the permaner constitution to-day, but after some opposition its consideration was postponed. The Governor has signed the bill for the transfer of the

troops, arms, &c., of the State to the authority of the go-

The Legislature will adjourn sine die on Thursday. GENERAL TWIGGS DECLINES A POST IN

THE SOUTHERN ARMY. NEW ORISANS, March 20, 1861. General Twiggs has declined a Brigadier Generalship in the army of the Confederate States, on account of feeble

# THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Louisville, March 20, 1861. The Legislature reassembled to-day and then adjourned till to-morrow, to allow the use of the Legislative Hall to

THE OHIO UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP. COLUMBUS, March 20, 1861.

# ry to elect.....

# Science-Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest yesterday, at

pier 35 Fast river, upon the body of James Healy, a native of Ireland, aged forty-five years, who committee tive of Ireland, aged forty-five years, who committed solide by drowning binaself. Decembed, it appeared, was an intemperate man, keeping an oyster saloon at No 133 Mott street. About three weeks ago be threatened to kill himself, saying he would not be alive to witness St. Patrick's day. No attention was paid to the threat, however; and it was not until Monday last, when decemed disappeared from his home, that the family began to grow uneasy. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that at a late hour on Sunday night an unknown man was observed to jump overboard at the foot of Catharine street; and although a rope was thrown to him by a private watchman, he refused to accept the profiered assistance, and sank. The body of the unknown man, which was discovered yesterday, proved to be that of the missing Healy, and the body was taken in charge of by the relatives. The jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by drowning."

ceived at the Coroners' office yesterday to the effect that Mr. Nazaire Struelens, of the firm of Struelens & Palmer, confectioners, of No. 68 Duane street, had been killed by falling through the hatchway. The accident, which occurred about noon, was not witnessed by any of the hands in the establishment. Nothing was known of the hands in the establishment. Nothing was known of the safair until one of the clerks stumbled upon the lifeless body of deceased in the sub-cellar. Mr. Struclens had been up in the third story a short time previous, and he is supposed to have fallen while reaching forward to catch hold of the rope attached to the hoistway. It is only about a month ago that the elevator in this establishment gave way, killing one of the workmen, and injuring deceased so severely that it was thought be would hardly recover. Mr. Struclens was a native of Belgium, and was forty-five years of ago. He fived at No. 230 East Tenth street, and was a widower. Coroner O'Keste took the case, and will probably investigate the matter to day.

KHLEO BY A FALL—Auguste Heller, a native of Germany, aged thirty-four years, died yesterday at his resi-

many, aged thirty-four years, died yesterday at his res dence, No. 99 avenue A, from the effects of injuries accidentally received by falling down stairs. The accident occurred on Tuesday morning, the degeneral lingering until yesterday, when he expered. Coccor o'Keece held an inquest on the body, when the jury rendered a verdict of "death from fracture of the skell, accidentally re-

### The Spielde in Lispenard Street. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERAGO, New YORK, March 20, 1861.

I saw an account of the suicide of Mr. Heury, at No. 48
Lispenard street, in to-day's Hettain. Mr. Henry was a
warm friend of mine. The cause of his death was
the—About two years ago be married a young lady,
who was then living at Chicago. He brought her to this
city about a year ago. She had been here but a short
time when she left her husband and went with a cerrain Wall street broker, who opened a house of proscitation for her. This no preyed upon his mind that he
several times threatened to commit suicide, and at last
he has done it. Respectfully yours,

H. F.

to go out in a vessel to sail the lat of April. The vessels of this squadron are the Hartford, John Adams, Vanda-Ba and Sagmaw.

# Dreadful Railway Accident at Hacken-

THE LOCOMOTIVE SUNK IN TWENTY FEET OF MUD IN THE RIVER—THE ENGINEER SERIOUSLY IN-JURED—ESCAPE OF THE FIREMAN, ETC., ETC. At half past eleven o'clock just night the particulars of

the above calamity reached us, which we subjoin At the hour of eight o'clock, the Jersey City and Hackensack railway train was coming forward to the Hacken-sack bridge, but no signal light being exhibited and tho draw-bridge over the river being opened, the locometive ran headlong into the river, dragging with it the ears, &c. The engineer was precipitated into the river, and

when taken out of the river was found to be dreadfully bruised in the legs and other parts of the body; the fireman saved himself at the risk of his life, by jumping off the engine.

On Mr. Taylor, the Superintendent in Jersey City, hearing of the accident, he immediately took a special locomotive to the scene of the disaster, and finding the lecomotive about twenty feet in the mud of the river, endeavored to do the best he could under the circumstances.

stances.

The engineer was put into a special car and sent to the depot in Jersey City, but the Superintendent remained behind to give directions respecting the danger of the spot and having the locometive removes, so as to prevent other trains sharing the same fate. The was all that could be done until a late hour this morning, when our despatch left.

#### City Intelligence.

This new church edifice, situated at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fifteenth street, was dedicated yesterday forenoon with the impressive ceremonies of the German Lutheran church. The dedicatory sermon was preached in German by the Rev. Mr. Welden, who took his text from German by the Rev. Mr. Welden, who took his text from the LXXXIVth Pealm, verses I and 2. In the afterneon the Rev. Mr. Krotel preached in English from the text, Romans X., 17, and in the evening a sermon was delivered in German by the Rev. Mr. Raegner, who took his text from Romans X., 8—18. The church, which is under the pastorship of the Rev. Mr. Geissenheiner, is built in the Gothic style with Nova Scotian stone frost, and was commenced in the early part of last summer. It is fifty feet wide by eighty feet deep, with a capability of accommodating about 1,000 persons, and has a large Sunday school room in the basement. The cost of the church, exclusive of the ground, has been over \$25,000. The selemnities of the dedication, which were attended yesterday by a large number of the congregation, will be continued to-day.

The New Corporation Medals.—These emblems of offi-

THE NEW CORPORATION MEDALE. - These emblems of official dignity have been completed, and were duly delivered cial dignity have been completed, and were duly delivered yesterday at the City Hall. They are of solid gold, oval in shape, about an inch and a quarter long by three-quarters of an inch wide, and contain a representation of the civic escutcheon, around which are engraved the names of each member, the number of the district he represents and the year 1861. Each badge will cost \$12.

NEW TRIKGRAPH OPERATOR.—May or Wood has removed Mr. Thomas Halpin from the office of telegraph operator, and appeinted Mr. Manfred A. Morton in his place.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The obsequies of Mr. Auguste Bar-bier, a member of company A., Fifty fifth regiment, took place yesterday afternoon from the late-residence of the deceased, in Fulton street. The entire regiment turned out in full uniform, and accompanied the remains to Calvary Cemetery, where they were duly interred.

THE FUNERAL OF THE REV. E. McGEAN, paster of St. Augustine's church, Sing Sing, will take place to-day. A solemn high mass will be celebrated this morning in the church in that village, to which an invitation is given to the friends of the deceased and the clergy. It appears the remains will not be brought to this city as previously announced, but will be interred at Sing Sing. Traiss leave Chambers street at 7:50 A. M., in time for mass, and at 11 A. M., in time for the funeral, returning at 3:13, 3:50 and 5:21 P. M.

MOVIMENTS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES - William Mulligan, Faq. , paid a visit to the Fifth Avenue Hotel yester day, and treated a select party of friends to "drinks all round." Having imbibed, the distinguished party left for an airing on Broadway.

FIRE IN CARLISER STREET.—Between ten and eleven

o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the tinemith shep, No. 7 Carlisle street, owned by Timothy Flynn. It originated from some roofing composition taking fire from a stove. The damage to the stock will amount to about \$100; no insurance. The building is owned by Mrs. Peterson. It is damaged about \$25; no insurance. FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—Between two and three o'clock

yesterday morning a fire broke out in the groomy store No. 381 Bowery, owned by James Harper. The firemen quickly extinguished the fire. The damage to the stock will amount to about \$400. Insured for \$1,250 in the Hudson County Mutual Insurance Company, of New Jersey. The building is owned by R. L. Scheffin. It is damaged to the extent of about \$50 Insured for \$3,000 in the Bowery and St. Mark's insurance companies. The origin of the fire is unknown at present.

Fire in the Bowery .- About half-past six o'clock last night a fire occurred in the show window of the fancy goods store of Hugh Call, No. 308 Bowery. It was caused by the carelessness of a clerk named Hollingsworth,

# Board of Education.

This Board held one of their stated meetings last evefing-Commissioner Davenport in the chair. Commissioner Stour informed the Board that the new school house, No. 14, in the Iwenty-first ward, is finish-

ed, and invited the members to visit it on the 25th inst. The annual report of the City Superintendent, sent in some two months ago, was presented in the printed form. It is a very voluminous document, and the following is an abstract from one of its most interesting

There are, in the city of New York, fifty one Grammar schools for boys, fifty for girls, fifty primary departments, and forty primary schools: a free academy for boys; three normal schools—one for female teachers, one for male, and one for colored teachers of both sexes; twenty—hree evening schools for male, twenty for foundes, and two for colored persons, male and female; and ten corporate schools, sharing in the distribution of the public money.

The whole number of teachers in the several schools, under the installation of the board is \$1.500.

mailes, and two for colored persons, made and lemans; and ten corporate schools, sharing in the distribution of the public money.

The whole number of teachers in the several schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board, is 1,548, of whom 1,508 are females, and 180 males. Of this number 173 hold finite certificates of qualification, 27 are graduates of state Normal schools, and the remainder hold certificate from this depart. "01.

The whole number of pupils in these several institutions (exclusive of the Normal schools) on the "art day of October hast, was 165,226, viz.—

Free Academy. 820 Colored schools. 2,291 Roys' gram schools. 25,532 Evening schools. 16,567 Girls' gram schools. 26,670 Corporate schools. 7,000 Primary departm's 68,429

Frimary schools. 26,917 Tetal. 165,226

Being an increase of 3,298 over the number under instruction during the preceding year.

Of this number 35,957 have attended school during the entire rechool year; 7,440 for eight months and less than eight; 29,008 for four months and less than sold less than less than four, and 32,664 for a period less than two months.

The average attendance of pupils in the several Gram-

and less than four, and 32,664 for a period less than two months.

The average attendance of pupils in the several Grammar, Frimary and Corporate Schools, during the past year, as ascertained in the mode prescribed by law, was 57,452, or about 39 per cent., being an increase over the average attendance of last year of 2,366. The actual average of attendance, as contradistinguished from the statute average, would probably exceed 50 per cent; the former being based on actual attendance, excluding every day or which the school, for any reason, was not in session, and dividing the aggregate by the number of days or of sessions—and the latter by adding together the attendance of each school session of three hours, and dividing by 460, or twice the number of school days during the year, exclusive of stated holidays, without taking into account the actual number of days taught.

The subject of building a fire proof library for the books of the department, which was the special order of the evening, came up, and after being well mutilated was laid over till the second meeting in April.

Commissioner Gunther's resolutions, to equalise the salaries of teachers according to the number of pupils under their care, was brought up, and after a long discussion laid over. The Buard then adjourned.

# The Morrill Tariff and Wages.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD.
PHOENIXVILLE, Chester Co., Pa., March 18, 1861. The Phoenix Iron Company, doing business at this place, and one of the largest iron manufactories in the United States, have just given notice to their employes, numbering from 1,500 to 1,500 men, that their wages would be reduced from ten to twenty-five per cent on the lat day of April, the same day the Morell Tariff bill goes into effect.

A WORKINGMAN.

The St. Louis Republican says:—The farmers of Illinois have every reason to be satisfied with the appearance of the wheat crop at this time. We have reliable information from more than twenty counties of Southern Illinois, giving assurances that during the past ten years the wheat fields in March have never appeared so promising as now. The growth is admirably well set, covers the ground well, is healthy and strong encouraging large capectations of full granaries at the close of the season. The amount sown last fall was unusually large, and 1861, bids fair to be as distinguished in lilinois for the afficent wheat harvest as was 1860 for the plethoric corn crop in Central and Northern Illinois.

Shab Fermines in North Carolina.—We are informed by gentlemen from that section that the shad features of North Carolina are unusually productive. One seind brought in at one hand one day last week one thousand and live hundred shad. The horring fisherion seem to have failen of entirely, and shad seem to have taken the "See of that one numerous class of this like printips."